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for it derives equal advantage in freighting to Boston. Differential rates designed to equalize advantages, serve in reality as a handicap to New York. Freight cannot, as at other ports, be delivered on the deck of trans-Atlantic vessels, and thus lighterage charges must be borne, and added to this are inadequate dock facilities. Canadian foresight and liberal expenditure have resulted in strong competition by Dominion ports, and the long planned Georgian Bay route will yet more surely deprive American centres of trade which legitimately belongs to them. These arguments are not new, but they are here presented with convenient brevity and telling simplicity. The same qualities belong to the sections on the Panama Canal and on the relation of navigation to conservation problems. At the end are tabular summaries relating to New York canals, the commerce of New York City, the commerce of the Great Lakes and Canadian canals, and giving data concerning the Panama Canal. A. P. B.

The Interpretation of Topographic Maps. By Rollin D. Salisbury and Wallace W. Atwood. 84 pp., 170 Maps and Half-tone Plates, 34 Figures in the Text and Index. Professional Paper 60, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1908.

It is a hopeful sign in American Geography that the value of good maps is beginning to be recognized. Professors Salisbury and Atwood have done a work of peculiar value to geographers and to teachers of Geography in the preparation of this paper. The symbolism of the topographic map is fully explained, in connection with the legend, and in the first fifteen plates are assembled illustrations of the chief general kinds of topography, with short but adequate exposition of the method of exhibiting relief. Thus the same area, a small section of coastal lowland along the Potomac River, is shown, (a) with contours only, (b) with drainage only, (c) with contours and drainage combined, (d) with contours, drainage and culture in the complete map. Mountains and plains follow, with varying expression due to different scales and contour intervals employed for the same areas. In some cases a map is placed beside a sketch or photograph of the same or of a similar region. The map of Mt. Shasta, for example, is conjoined with a perspective view of the great cone. In like manner, a morainic area in New Jersey, with its ponds, swamps and dry depressions, is put in comparison with a view of the morainic hills of a neighbouring region. Plate 13 puts together a flat coastal area on Delaware Bay and a rugged shore-line district of California. The next plate shows corresponding shore-line types in photograph, one from Arctic lands and the other from Oregon. The text often interprets the relation of cultural features such as roads and settlements to the forms of the land.

It is known to physiographers that aeolian topography is expressively delineated on many atlas sheets, representing parts of the Atlantic Coast and of the Great Plains. It is not, however, commonly understood that the fleeting winds leave records so capable of graphic representations. The plates of group 2, seven in number, show this type of land form, examples being given from the shores of Chesapeake Bay and of Lake Michigan, and from the plains of Kansas and Nebraska. Any alert instructor would perceive the educational usefulness of the photograph (Pl. 20) of an incipient dune at South Chicago.

Group 3 offers one of the fullest and most important series of maps in the volume, since it represents in wide range the forms due to stream erosion. This part of physiography is widely recognized as of peculiar value in teaching, because illustrations of the type can be found and utilized in the field of all schools. This series is followed by a closely related group under the head of alluviation. The progressive stages of the erosion cycle are taken as the guide in the selection of examples, and the series properly begins with some fourteen plates whose maps and views exhibit youthful forms. Among these is part of the Highwood Area on the shore of Lake Michigan with a narrow shore belt of incipient dissection: similar stages appear in the lower Genesee and Irondequoit Bay district, near Dunlap on the Illinois River, along the Snake River in Idaho, the Canyons of Arizona, the Yellowstone and the Yosemite, while the initiation of a fresh cycle on flat grounds of glacio-lacustrine deposition is shown for the Iroquois plain in Western New York and on the Fargo quadrangle in Minnesota and North Dakota. Maturity is illustrated from the Appalachian Plateau in West Virginia and Tennessee and among the southern Appalachian ridges of Virginia and West Virginia. The last is supplemented by the corresponding map in geological colours and exhibiting structure sections. Thus the paper has possibilities not only for the layman but for the more serious student who would make careful interpretations in the light of structural geology. Old age is shown from the Princeton quadrangle in Indiana and Illinois, from the Butler area in Missouri and others.

Under alluviation we find the impressive alluvial fans near Cucamonga, Cal., followed in helpful juxtaposition by an effective photograph of a similar feature. Other examples are from the Platte, the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Wisconsin and the Mississippi. We have the deltas of Watkins (N. Y.), of the Puyallup (Tacoma) and the Mississippi, and river terraces of the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Illinois, and the Boise (Idaho).

Sufficient details have now been given to show the method of the authors and to indicate that it is preeminently educational, by illustrating land forms, clearly classified and described in the light of their origin. The descriptions are of necessity brief, conforming to limits of space, but the trained teacher will find abundant means of expanding the instruction and of making a wide range of physical, industrial and historical material gather about the several regions, using these well-chosen maps as the nuclei for study. Those who follow any modern text or laboratory manual will here find matter for comparison and for supplementary work.

Other groups relate to erosion cycles, stream piracy and adjustment, effects of ground water, glaciation, coast lines, volcanism, faults and lakes of special types. Many of the maps include profiles of the regions shown in contour. The group on glaciation is comprehensive and of striking interest. There are moraines from Long Island, New Jersey and Wisconsin; drumlins from Wisconsin and New York; drainage modifications from New York and New Jersey, from the region of the Finger Lakes, the Mohawk Valley, the plateau near Syracuse, the vicinity of Cincinnati, and from the State of Washington, with representations of existing western glaciers, and of the glacial topography due to the action of Cordilleran glaciers whichh long ago passed away. A. P. B.

The Acropolis of Athens. By Martin L. D'Ooge. xx and 405 pp., 134 Illustrations, Map, 3 Appendixes, and Index. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1908. Price, $4.

An educated person who should hear that a large and handsome book, such as this, had been written about an eminence, 886 feet long, and 512 feet wide, rising some 230 feet above the surrounding country, would be likely to say that of all small phases of nature only the Acropolis had been the scene of so much history,